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1. "Ore Mined in 1953, Metric Tons

Lead-zinc	1,432,100
Copper	1,343,563
Antimony	61,450
Bauxite	462,309
Chromite	126,961

Metal Produced in 1953, Metric Tons

Refined lead	70,796
Crude zinc	14,549
Blister copper	31,190
Electrolytic copper	27,764
Antimony	1,410
Mercury	492
Aluminum	2,795
Bismuth	98
Silver	95

Iron Ore Mined, Pig Iron and Steel Produced in 1953, Metric Tons

Iron ore mined	794,917
Pig iron	269,748
Steel	514,537

2. "Lead and zinc ore production in 1953 increased about 19% and lead metal production about 5%. Zinc metal production remained on the same level. The biggest concentrate and lead producer is Trepca (Serbia). Zletovo (Macedonia) has overreached Mezica (Slovenia) in lead-concentrate production. Suplja Stjena (Montenegro) is the fourth important producer of concentrates. The ancient mine Srebrenica (Bosnia) has been reopened. At Sabac (Serbia) a zinc-electrolytic plant with a capacity of 12 thousand tons zinc and 40 tons cadmium is nearing completion.

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3. "Copper ore production increased about 6%, but blister copper production decreased owing to power shortage in December 1953. The enlarged electrolytic copper plant at Bor (Serbia) treated nearly all blister copper, so production of electrolytic copper increased about 30%. At Majdanpek (Serbia) 105 million tons of ore containing 0.9% Cu and some pyrite were ascertained. Daily treatment at a rate of 10 thousand tons is planned. Concentrates will be smelted at Bor. Bor smelters are being reconstructed, reverberatory furnaces replacing water jackets. At Savojno (west Serbia) a rolling plant for copper and copper alloys is near completion, capacity 17 thousand tons. At Svetozarevo (Serbia) a cable factory has been erected which will consume 15 thousand tons of copper yearly.
4. "Quartzite containing some gold was treated in a cyanization plant at Bor since autumn 1953.
5. "Antimony ore production decreased, but metal production increased about 6%. At Brassin (west Serbia) a new concentrator (gravity and flotation) started operation in September 1953. A new eight km ropeway connects Brassin with Zajaca smelters. At Split (Dalmatia) a pilot plant was erected to treat antimony concentrates by a hydro-metallurgical (amalgam) process.
6. "Mercury production at Idria (Slovenia) remained on the 500 t/year level, set now for several years.
7. "Bauxite production decreased about 20% because competition from Greece is felt on the ore market. At Kidricevo (Strnise) (Slovenia) a new plant with a capacity of 15 thousand tons alumina and 30 thousand tons aluminum is nearly complete. Alumina production is expected to start in spring, aluminum in autumn 1954. The completion of power plants under construction delayed the starting of the Kidricevo plant.
8. "Chromite production increased about 18%. West of Skopje (Macedonia), new big factories for treatment of chromite are under construction. Sodium-bichromate (five thousand t/year) and ferro-alloys will be produced there. At Rankovicevo (Serbia) the new factory 'Magnochrom' started operations early in 1953, producing refractory materials of very good quality.
9. "Tungsten ore is being mined near Majdanpek and Bor (Serbia). Gravity concentration and flotation is done at Blagojev Kamen.
10. "Iron ore production increased about 17% preparing a stock for the new 600 ton blast furnace at Zenica (Bosnia), which is completed. Pig iron production from Jesenice (Slovenia), Biser (Croatia) and Tares (Bosnia) remained on the same level as 1952, but steel production increased about 17%.
11. "Power shortage during November-December 1953 caused by delays in completion of power plants under construction, and by severe winter draught, was the reason for a serious cut-back in copper, lead, aluminum and zinc production in December 1953. The shortage continued during January and February 1954.

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